



Search for TeV-scale gravity signatures in final states with leptons and jets with the ATLAS detector at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV[☆]

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ABSTRACT

The production of events with multiple high transverse momentum particles including charged leptons and jets is measured, using 1.04 fb^{-1} of proton–proton collision data recorded by the ATLAS detector during the first half of 2011 at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. No excess beyond Standard Model expectations is observed, and upper limits on the fiducial cross sections for non-Standard Model production of these final states are set. Using models for string ball and black hole production and decay, exclusion contours are determined as a function of mass threshold and the fundamental gravity scale.

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1. Introduction

Models proposing extra spatial dimensions address the mass hierarchy problem, the origin of the sixteen orders of magnitude separation between the electroweak and Planck scales. These allow the gravitational field to propagate into the $(n+4)$ dimensions, where n is the number of extra spatial dimensions, while Standard Model (SM) fields are constrained to lie in our four-dimensional brane. Consequently, the resulting Planck scale in $(n+4)$ dimensions, M_D , is greatly diminished compared to the four-dimensional analogue, M_{Pl} , and should be near the other fundamental scale, the electroweak scale, if the hierarchy problem is to be addressed. Such low-scale gravity models allow the existence of gravitational states such as black holes and, within the context of weakly-coupled string theory, string balls, that could be produced with appreciable cross sections at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

Two such extra-dimensional scenarios are the Randall–Sundrum models [1] and the large, flat extra-dimensional ADD models [2,3]. In the large extra dimension scenario, there are a number $n > 1$ of additional flat extra dimensions, and M_D is determined by the volume and shape of the extra dimensions. Within the context of this model, experimental lower limits on the value of M_D have been obtained from experiments at LEP [4] and the Tevatron [5,6], as well as at ATLAS [7,8] and CMS [9], by searching for production of the heavy Kaluza–Klein gravitons associated with the extra dimensions. The most stringent limits [7] come from the LHC analyses that search for non-interacting gravitons recoiling against a single jet (monojet and large missing transverse energy), and range from $M_D > 2.0$ TeV, for $n = 6$, to $M_D > 3.2$ TeV, for $n = 2$. Due to the

greatly enhanced strength of gravitational interactions at short distances, or high energies, the formation of gravitational states such as black holes or string balls at the LHC is another signature of extra-dimensional models.

Large extra dimensions can be embedded into weakly-coupled string theory [10,11]. In these models, black holes end their Hawking evaporation phase when their mass reaches a critical value M_S/g_S^2 , also known as the correspondence point, where M_S and g_S are the string scale and coupling constant, respectively. At this point they transform into high-entropy string states – string balls – which, in turn, continue to decay thermally.

The semi-classical approximations used in the modelling of black hole production are valid only for partonic centre-of-mass energies well above M_D , motivating the use of a minimal threshold M_{TH} to remove contributions where the modelling is not reliable. The resulting black hole mass distribution ranges from this threshold up to \sqrt{s} . The precise mass value above which the production of such high multiplicity states is feasible is uncertain. A conservative interpretation [12,13] is that $M_{TH} > 3M_S$ for string balls and $M_{TH} > 5M_D$ for black holes.

Thermal radiation is thought to be emitted by black holes due to quantum effects [14]. A black hole, in $(n+4)$ dimensions, of given mass and angular momentum is characterised by a Hawking temperature, which is higher for a lighter, or more strongly rotating, black hole. Grey-body factors modify the spectrum of emitted particles from that of a perfect thermal black body [15], by quantifying the transmission probability through the curved space–time outside the horizon; these emissivities depend upon particle spin, n and the properties of the black hole. All Standard Model particles are emitted.

As the black hole mass approaches the Planck scale and few further emissions are expected, quantum effects become important and classical evaporation is no longer a suitable description. The

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remaining black hole remnant is decayed to a small number of SM particles.¹

Were black hole states² to be produced at the LHC, they would decay to final states with a relatively high multiplicity of high- p_T particles, most commonly jets. While the multiplicity is generally high, the exact spectrum is rather model dependent: for example, the inclusion of black hole rotation leads to a somewhat lower multiplicity of higher energy emissions [16]. One of the few more robust predictions of these models is the expectation that particles are produced approximately according to their degrees of freedom, (with some modification by the relative emissivities). This is the “democratic” or “universal” coupling of gravity. Thus, the probability for the production of a leptonic final state varies primarily with the emission multiplicity, which depends upon model parameters and the remnant state treatment. Nonetheless, this multiplicity dependence is much reduced compared to using the multiplicity directly, for even low multiplicity decays will frequently contain a lepton. Hence, these models predict the existence of at least one high- p_T lepton³ in a significant fraction (~ 15 –50%) of final states for black holes or string balls with M_D and M_{TH} values in the range accessible to LHC experiments and not already excluded. The largest theoretical uncertainties in the modelling of these states are the limited knowledge of gravitational radiation and the resultant cross section during the formation phase, and the uncertainties of the decay process as the black hole mass approaches M_D , especially the treatment of the remnant state.

Searches for these gravitational states have previously been performed by investigating final states with multiple high- p_T objects [17], high- p_T jets only, and in dimuon events [8]. This analysis searches for an excess of multi-object events produced at high $\sum p_T$, defined as the scalar sum of p_T of the reconstructed objects selected (hadronic jets, electrons and muons). Only events containing at least one isolated electron or muon are selected. While jets should dominate the decays of black holes, the rate for lepton production is anticipated to be sizable, as noted above. Additionally, the requirement of a high- p_T lepton significantly reduces the dominant multi-jet background, whilst maintaining a high efficiency for black hole events.

This search considers final states with three or more selected objects (leptons or jets), and consequently is not sensitive to two-body final states, as predicted in so-called quantum black hole states [18]. Results for two-body final states can be found in Ref. [19].

2. The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [20] is a multipurpose particle physics apparatus with a forward–backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and nearly 4π coverage in solid angle.⁴ The layout of the detector is dominated by four superconducting magnet systems, which comprise a thin solenoid surrounding inner tracking detectors and three large toroids, each consisting of eight coils. The inner detector consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector (SCT) and a transition radiation tracker (TRT). In the pseudorapidity

region $|\eta| < 3.2$, high-granularity liquid-argon (LAr) electromagnetic (EM) sampling calorimeters are used. An iron-scintillator tile calorimeter provides coverage for hadronic showers over $|\eta| < 1.7$. The end-cap and forward regions, spanning $1.5 < |\eta| < 4.9$, are instrumented with LAr calorimetry for both EM and hadronic measurements. The muon spectrometer surrounds these, and comprises a system of precision tracking chambers, and detectors for triggering.

3. Trigger and data selection

The data used in this analysis were recorded between March and July in 2011, with the LHC operating at a centre-of-mass energy of 7 TeV. The integrated luminosity is 1.04 fb^{-1} , with an uncertainty of 3.7% [21,22].

Events are required to pass either a single electron or a single muon trigger, for the electron and muon channels, respectively. The electron (muon) trigger threshold lies at transverse energy, $E_T = 20 \text{ GeV}$ ($p_T = 18 \text{ GeV}$). The trigger efficiencies reach the plateau region for lepton transverse momenta values substantially below the minimum analysis threshold of 40 GeV, with typical trigger efficiencies for leptons selected for offline analysis of: 96% for electrons [23], 75% for muons with $|\eta| < 1.05$ and 88% for muons with $1.05 < |\eta| < 2.0$ [24].

4. Monte Carlo simulation

Monte Carlo (MC) simulated event samples are used to develop and validate the analysis procedure, to help estimate the SM backgrounds in the signal region and to investigate specific signal models. Jets produced via QCD processes are generated with PYTHIA [25], using the MRST2007LO* modified leading-order parton distribution functions (PDF) [26], which are used with all leading-order (LO) Monte Carlo generators. The production of top quark pairs and of single top quarks is simulated with MC@NLO [27] (with a top quark mass of 172.5 GeV) and the next-to-leading order (NLO) PDF set CTEQ6.6 [28], which is used with all NLO MC generators. Samples of W and Z/γ^* Monte Carlo events with accompanying jets are produced with ALPGEN [29], using the CTEQ6L1 PDFs [30], and events generated with SHERPA [31] are used to assess the systematic uncertainty associated with the choice of MC generator. Diboson (WW , WZ , ZZ) production is simulated with HERWIG [32]. Fragmentation and hadronisation for the ALPGEN and MC@NLO samples are performed with HERWIG, using JIMMY [33] for the underlying event. All MC samples are produced using a specific ATLAS parameter tune [34] and the ATLAS full GEANT4 [35] detector simulation [36]. The MC samples are produced with a simulation of multiple interactions per LHC bunch crossing (pile-up). Different pile-up conditions as a function of the LHC instantaneous luminosity are taken into account by reweighting MC events according to the number of interactions observed in the data, which has a mean of about six.

Signal samples are generated with the CHARYBDIS [16] and BLACKMAX [37,38] generators. The shower evolution and hadronisation uses PYTHIA, with the CTEQ6.6 PDF sets using the black hole mass as the QCD scale. No radiation losses in the formation phase are modelled. The CHARYBDIS samples are generated with both low and high multiplicity remnants, whilst the BLACKMAX samples use the final burst remnant model, which gives high multiplicity remnant states [37]. The high multiplicity options of both generators produce concordant distributions. Samples are generated for both rotating and non-rotating black holes for six extra dimensions. Focus is placed on models with six extra dimensions due to the less stringent limits on M_D . String ball samples are produced with CHARYBDIS for both rotating and non-rotating cases, for six extra

¹ This Letter considers both high multiplicity, generated by the BLACKMAX burst model or the CHARYBDIS variable multiplicity decay with a four-body average, and low multiplicity decays to two bodies.

² In this Letter, all references to black holes also apply to string balls, unless otherwise stated.

³ Throughout this Letter “lepton” denotes electrons and muons only.

⁴ ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point in the centre of the detector and the z -axis along the beam pipe. Cylindrical coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity η is defined in terms of the polar angle θ by $\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)$.

dimensions, and a string coupling, g_s , of 0.4. For each benchmark model, samples are generated with M_D (M_S for string ball models) varying from 0.5–2.5 TeV and M_{TH} from 3–5 TeV.

5. Object reconstruction

Electrons are reconstructed from clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter matched to a track in the inner detector [23]. A set of electron identification criteria based on the calorimeter shower shape, track quality and track matching with the calorimeter cluster are described in Ref. [39] and are referred to as “loose”, “medium” and “tight”. Electrons are required to have $p_T > 40$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.47$ and to pass the “medium” electron definition. Electron candidates are required to be isolated: the sum of the transverse energy deposited within a cone of size $\Delta R < 0.2$ around the electron candidate (corrected for transverse shower leakage and pile-up from additional pp collisions) is required to be less than 10% of the electron p_T . Electrons with a distance to the closest jet of $0.2 < \Delta R < 0.4$ are discarded, where $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$.

Muon candidates are selected from a combined track in the muon spectrometer and in the inner detector. Muons are required to have $p_T > 40$ GeV. Muon candidates are required to have an associated inner detector track with sufficient hits in the pixel, SCT and TRT detectors to ensure a good measurement. Additional requirements are made on the muon system hits in order to guarantee the best possible resolution at high p_T : muon candidates must have hits in at least three precision layers and no hits in detector regions with more limited alignment precision. These requirements effectively restrict the muon acceptance to the barrel region ($|\eta| < 1.0$) and a portion of the end-cap region ($1.3 < |\eta| < 2.0$) [40]. Muons with a distance to the closest jet of $\Delta R < 0.4$ are discarded. In order to reject muons resulting from cosmic rays, requirements are placed on the distance of each muon track from a reconstructed primary vertex (PV): $|z_0| < 1$ mm and $|d_0| < 0.2$ mm, where z_0 and d_0 are the impact parameters of each muon in the longitudinal and transverse planes, respectively. Muons must be isolated: the p_T sum of tracks within a cone of $\Delta R < 0.3$ around the muon candidate is required to be less than 5% of the muon p_T .

Jets are reconstructed using the anti- k_t jet clustering algorithm [41] with a distance parameter R of 0.4. The inputs to the jet algorithm are clusters seeded from calorimeter cells with energy deposits significantly above the measured noise [42]. Jets are corrected for effects from calorimeter non-compensation and inhomogeneities through the use of p_T - and η -dependent calibration factors based on Monte Carlo corrections validated with test-beam and collision data [43]. This calibration corresponds to the scale that would be obtained applying the jet algorithm to stable particles at the primary collision vertex. Selected jets are required to have $p_T > 40$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.8$. Events with jets failing jet quality criteria against noise and non-collision backgrounds are rejected [44]. Jets within a distance $\Delta R < 0.2$ of a selected electron are also rejected.

6. Event selection

Events are required to have a reconstructed primary vertex associated with at least five tracks. During the data-taking period considered, a readout failure in the LAr barrel calorimeter resulted in a small “dead” region, in which up to 30% of the incident jet energy may be lost. Should any of the four leading jets with $p_T > 40$ GeV fall into this region, the event is vetoed. This is applied consistently to all data and Monte Carlo events, and results in a loss of signal efficiency of ~ 15 –20% for the models considered. Additionally, electrons incident on this region are discarded.

Selected events contain at least one high- p_T (> 40 GeV) isolated lepton. Two statistically independent samples are defined by separating events for which the leading lepton (that of highest p_T) is an electron (muon) into an electron (muon) channel sample.

High multiplicity final states of interest can be separated from Standard Model background events using the quantity:

$$\sum p_T = \sum_{i=\text{objects}} p_{T,i}, \quad (1)$$

which is the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of the selected final state reconstructed objects (leptons and jets), described in Section 5. The signal, containing multiple high- p_T leptons and jets, manifests itself at high $\sum p_T$.

The missing transverse momentum E_T^{miss} is defined as the opposite of the vectorial p_T sum of reconstructed objects in the event, comprising selected leptons, jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV, any additional identified non-isolated muons, and calorimeter clusters not belonging to any of the aforementioned object types. Although E_T^{miss} is not considered as an object in this analysis, it is used in the definitions of regions for background estimation.

Preselection requirements are used to select a sample of events with similar kinematics and composition to the signal regions for this search, described later in this section, but with lower p_T thresholds for selected objects. Events are required to have at least three selected objects passing the 40 GeV p_T threshold, with at least one lepton, and have a moderate requirement of $\sum p_T > 300$ GeV. Additionally, the electron channel requires the leading electron to pass the “tight” selection. Fig. 1 shows the transverse momentum of the leading lepton after event preselection for electron and muon channels, where the background distributions have been normalised to be in agreement with data in selected control regions, as described in Section 7.

For the signal region, the $\sum p_T$, lepton and jet p_T requirements are raised further. Events are required to contain at least three reconstructed objects with $p_T > 100$ GeV, at least one of which must be a lepton. These events are required to have a minimum $\sum p_T$ of 700 GeV. To determine limits on the cross section for the signal production of these final states, this threshold is varied between 700 and 1500 GeV. In making exclusion contours in the M_D – M_{TH} plane, using the benchmark models described in Section 4, a single signal region is used, defined by a $\sum p_T > 1500$ GeV requirement.

7. Background estimation

The backgrounds are estimated using a combination of data-driven and MC-based techniques. The dominant Standard Model sources of background are: W + jets, Z/γ^* + jets, $t\bar{t}$ and other non- $t\bar{t}$ multi-jet processes, subsequently referred to as multi-jet events. In W + jets, Z/γ^* + jets and $t\bar{t}$ processes, events are produced with real leptons, and associated additional high- p_T jets. In multi-jet events, reconstructed high- p_T leptons are present either due to the production of a real lepton within a jet, via semileptonic quark decays (dominantly heavy flavour decays), or due to a jet being misreconstructed from calorimeter clusters as a high- p_T electron. These are denoted as fake leptons while those originating from τ -leptons or heavy gauge bosons are referred to as prompt leptons.

The contribution to the muon channel signal region from multi-jets is predicted to be negligible by MC simulations, cross-checked with data using a non-isolated muon sample with the yield extrapolated to the signal region criteria. The multi-jet contribution to the electron channel is estimated using a data-driven matrix method, described in detail in Ref. [45]. Using the signal region definition, a multi-jet enhanced region is defined by loosening the electron identification criterion used in the event selection from “tight” to “medium”.

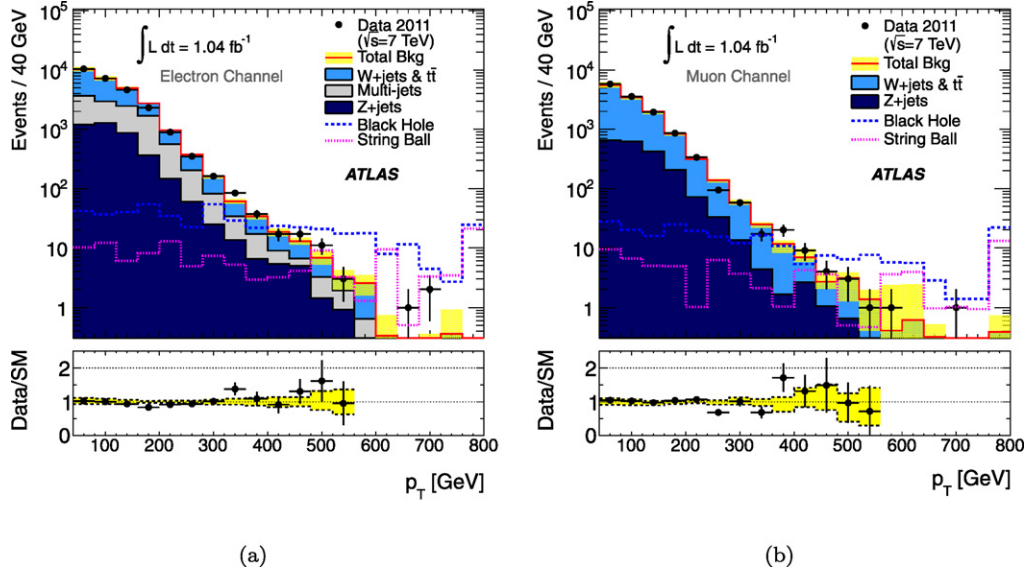


Fig. 1. The transverse momentum distributions of the highest momentum lepton, after event preselection, in electron (a) and muon (b) channels. The Monte Carlo distributions are rescaled to be in agreement with data in selected control regions. The lower panels show the ratio of the data to the expected background (points) and the uncertainty (shaded band). The shaded band in each panel indicates the total uncertainty on the expectation from the finite size of event samples, jet and lepton energy scales and resolutions. Two representative signal distributions are overlaid for comparison purposes. The signal labelled “Black Hole” is a non-rotating black hole sample with $n = 6$, $M_D = 0.8$ TeV and $M_{TH} = 4$ TeV. The signal labelled “String Ball” is a rotating string ball sample with $n = 6$, $M_D = 1.26$ TeV, $M_S = 1$ TeV and $M_{TH} = 3$ TeV. Both signal samples were generated with the CHARYBDIS generator. The final histogram bin shows the integral of all events with $p_T \geq 760$ GeV.

The numbers of data events in this looser electron sample which pass (N_{pass}) and fail (N_{fail}) the final, tighter lepton selection criteria are counted. N_{prompt} and N_{fake} are defined as the numbers of events for which the electrons are prompt and fake, respectively. The following relationships hold:

$$N_{\text{pass}} = \epsilon_{\text{prompt}} N_{\text{prompt}} + \epsilon_{\text{fake}} N_{\text{fake}}, \quad (2)$$

$$N_{\text{fail}} = (1 - \epsilon_{\text{prompt}}) N_{\text{prompt}} + (1 - \epsilon_{\text{fake}}) N_{\text{fake}}. \quad (3)$$

Simultaneous solution of these two equations gives a prediction for the number of events in data in the signal region which are events with fake leptons:

$$N_{\text{fake}}^{\text{pass}} = \epsilon_{\text{fake}} N_{\text{fake}} = \frac{N_{\text{fail}} - (1/\epsilon_{\text{prompt}} - 1) N_{\text{pass}}}{1/\epsilon_{\text{fake}} - 1/\epsilon_{\text{prompt}}}. \quad (4)$$

The efficiency ϵ_{fake} is determined from a multi-jet dominated data control region defined by $300 < \sum p_T < 700$ GeV and $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 15$ GeV, in which events must have at least three reconstructed objects passing preselection criteria, in the electron channel. This region is also considered with the electron criterion loosened to “medium”. The efficiency for identifying fakes as prompt electrons is measured as the fraction of these events which also pass the tighter electron identification requirement. The MC simulations are used to correct the efficiency for the small fraction ($< 10\%$) of prompt leptons. No dependence on lepton p_T , $\sum p_T$ or the choice of maximum E_T^{miss} used to define the control region is observed.

The efficiency ϵ_{prompt} is evaluated in a second control region, again containing at least three preselected objects, but with at least two opposite-sign electrons satisfying $80 < m_{\ell\ell} < 100$ GeV, where $m_{\ell\ell}$ denotes the dilepton invariant mass. The efficiency for identifying prompt electrons is obtained through the ratio of “medium-medium” to “medium-tight” events in this high purity control region.

The numbers of $Z/\gamma^* + \text{jets}$ events in the signal region for each channel are estimated by measuring the ratio of the number of events in data to that in MC simulation in a control region with: two opposite-sign leptons (two electrons or two muons)

with $80 < m_{\ell\ell} < 100$ GeV, at least three preselected objects and $300 < \sum p_T < 700$ GeV. This ratio is a scaling factor that is then used to rescale the pure MC prediction (normalised to the next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) cross section) in the signal region. The factors derived agree with unity to within the experimental uncertainty.

The numbers of $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ events in the signal region are estimated in a similar fashion, by defining a control region containing events with: exactly one electron (or muon, separately), with $40 < m_T < 100$ GeV, where m_T is the transverse mass, calculated from the lepton transverse momentum vector, \vec{p}_T^ℓ , and the missing transverse momentum vector, \vec{p}_T^{miss} :

$$m_T = \sqrt{2 \cdot p_T^\ell \cdot E_T^{\text{miss}} \cdot (1 - \cos(\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^\ell, \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}})))}, \quad (5)$$

with $30 < E_T^{\text{miss}} < 60$ GeV, at least three preselected objects and $300 < \sum p_T < 700$ GeV. Due to their similar behaviour in $\sum p_T$, $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ events are treated as a single background; a scaling factor is derived and used to rescale the pure MC prediction (normalised to the NNLO cross section) in the signal region. The factors derived are consistent with unity to within the experimental uncertainty.

8. Systematic uncertainties

In this analysis, the dominant sources of systematic uncertainty on the estimated background event rates are: choice of the control regions used to derive the background estimates (for the multi-jet and $Z + \text{jets}$ backgrounds), MC modelling uncertainties assessed using alternative samples produced with different generators (for the $Z + \text{jets}$, $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds) and the jet energy scale (JES). Other uncertainties include those on the jet energy resolution (JER), lepton reconstruction and identification, PDF uncertainties, the finite size of event samples in the control regions and the uncertainties in the effects of initial and final-state radiation. For the $Z + \text{jets}$, $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ backgrounds the use of a control region in data to renormalise the MC predictions, as described in Section 7, mitigates the effects of most of the systematic

Table 1

Background estimation summary as a function of $\sum p_T$ in the electron channel, using the methods described in the main body of this Letter, compared to data. The first quoted errors are statistical, the second systematic. All other backgrounds considered (WW , ZZ and WZ) are estimated to have negligible contributions.

$\sum p_T$ (GeV)	Multi-jets	$W + \text{jets}/t\bar{t}$	$Z + \text{jets}$	Total SM	Data
> 700	$137 \pm 10 \pm 45$	$371 \pm 10 \pm 77$	$119 \pm 4 \pm 22$	$627 \pm 15 \pm 92$	586
> 800	$75 \pm 7 \pm 25$	$210 \pm 6 \pm 42$	$74 \pm 4 \pm 13$	$358 \pm 10 \pm 51$	348
> 900	$42 \pm 5 \pm 14$	$122 \pm 5 \pm 28$	$46.9 \pm 2.8 \pm 8.6$	$210 \pm 8 \pm 33$	196
> 1000	$24.6 \pm 4.2 \pm 8.0$	$73 \pm 3 \pm 17$	$22.2 \pm 1.8 \pm 4.5$	$119 \pm 5 \pm 20$	113
> 1200	$8.1 \pm 2.5 \pm 2.7$	$28.5 \pm 1.8 \pm 7.6$	$9.1 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.9$	$45.7 \pm 3.2 \pm 8.3$	41
> 1500	$1.3 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.4$	$6.3 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.5$	$2.6 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5$	$10.2 \pm 1.4 \pm 2.6$	8

Table 2

Background estimation summary as a function of $\sum p_T$ in the muon channel, using the methods described in the main body of this Letter, compared to data. The first quoted errors are statistical, the second systematic. All other backgrounds considered (WW , ZZ , WZ and multi-jet processes) are estimated to have negligible contributions.

$\sum p_T$ (GeV)	$W + \text{jets}/t\bar{t}$	$Z + \text{jets}$	Total SM	Data
> 700	$236 \pm 7 \pm 43$	$49 \pm 3 \pm 11$	$285 \pm 8 \pm 44$	241
> 800	$129 \pm 4 \pm 25$	$32.0 \pm 2.4 \pm 7.5$	$161 \pm 5 \pm 26$	145
> 900	$71 \pm 3 \pm 16$	$19.5 \pm 1.7 \pm 5.0$	$91 \pm 3 \pm 16$	78
> 1000	$38.9 \pm 2.3 \pm 8.3$	$13.1 \pm 1.3 \pm 3.1$	$52.0 \pm 2.6 \pm 8.9$	46
> 1200	$9.9 \pm 1.2 \pm 3.6$	$4.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.2$	$14.0 \pm 1.3 \pm 3.8$	15
> 1500	$2.2 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.1$	$0.6 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.4$	$2.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.1$	2

uncertainties, which act primarily to vary the overall magnitude of the predicted backgrounds, rather than their shapes. For the background estimates of $Z + \text{jets}$, $W + \text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ processes, the dominant uncertainties are those associated with the extrapolation of the background shape to the signal region, followed by the jet energy scale. The sizes of the systematic uncertainties described above vary, depending on the channel and on the $\sum p_T$ range of the signal region, but are typically 15–20%, except for the highest $\sum p_T$ bins in which the MC event samples are smaller leading to larger statistical fluctuations. These are summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

The JES and JER uncertainties are applied to Monte Carlo simulated jets, and are propagated throughout the analysis to assess their effect. The JES uncertainties applied were measured using the complete 2010 dataset and the techniques described in Ref. [44]. The JER measured with 2010 data [44] is applied to all Monte Carlo simulated jets, with the difference between the nominal and recalibrated values taken as the systematic uncertainty. Additional contributions are added to both of these uncertainties to account for the effect of high luminosity pile-up in the 2011 run. The effect of pile-up on other analysis-level distributions was investigated and found to be negligible, as expected from the high- p_T objects populating the signal region.

9. Results and interpretation

The observed and predicted event yields, following the estimations described in Section 7, are given in Tables 1 and 2, as a function of minimum $\sum p_T$. The distribution of $\sum p_T$ is shown in Fig. 2, along with the distribution of the highest- p_T lepton or jet.

The SM background estimates are in good agreement with the observed data, for all choices of $\sum p_T$ threshold. No excess is observed beyond the Standard Model expectation; p -values for the background-only hypothesis in the signal regions are in the range 0.43–0.47. Therefore, model-independent exclusion limits are determined on the fiducial cross section for non-SM production of these final states, $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \ell X)$, as a function of minimum $\sum p_T$.

The translation from an upper limit on the number of events to a fiducial cross section requires knowledge of the mapping

(or, equivalently, the selection efficiency), ϵ_{fid} , from the true signal production in the fiducial region to that reconstructed. The true fiducial region for the electron (muon) channel is defined from simulated events with final states that pass the following requirements at generator level: the leading lepton is a prompt electron (muon)⁵ within the experimental acceptance described in Section 5, with $p_T > 100$ GeV and separated from jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV by $\Delta R(\text{lepton}, \text{jet}) > 0.4$; at least two additional jets or isolated leptons with $p_T > 100$ GeV are present and $\sum p_T$ is above the respective signal region threshold. Jets are defined using the anti- k_t algorithm with $R = 0.4$ on stable particles.

For the models considered, ϵ_{fid} varies, and averages 63% for the electron channel, and 44% for the muon channel. The full range of ϵ_{fid} is 57–67% for the electron channel and 39–50% for the muon channel.

Under the assumption of equal *a priori* signal model production of electrons and muons, a combined limit can also be calculated: this is a limit on the fiducial cross section for all final states with at least one lepton (e or μ), for which ϵ_{fid} averages 57%, with a range from 50–61%.

For the derivation of the upper limits on the fiducial cross section, the lowest observed efficiency for each channel is used, for all signal regions. The corresponding observed and expected upper limits on the fiducial cross-section $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \ell X)$ at 95% confidence level are displayed in Fig. 3 and Table 3. These exclusion regions are obtained using the CL_s prescription [46]. For $\sum p_T > 1.5$ TeV, the observed (expected) 95% C.L. upper limit on the non-Standard Model fiducial cross section is 16.7 fb (20.4 fb) for final states containing at least one electron or muon.

The expected and observed limits in the muon channel are slightly more stringent, due to the lower level of the SM background, in spite of the smaller efficiency and acceptance for the signal.

For the models considered, the total signal acceptance is highly model-dependent, driven primarily by the fraction of events containing a lepton in the final states, and averages about 10% and 5% for the (mutually exclusive) electron and muon channels respectively. It is lowest for the low multiplicity, low mass states (small values of M_{TH}/M_D , or M_{TH} and M_D) that are theoretically or experimentally disfavoured.

The observed number of data events in the signal region (for $\sum p_T > 1500$ GeV) along with the background expectations are used to obtain exclusion contours in the plane of M_D and M_{TH} for several benchmark-model gravitational states. No theoretical uncertainty on signal prediction is assessed; that is, the exclusion limits are set for the exact benchmark models as implemented in the BLACKMAX and CHARYBDIS generators. In deriving the exclusion contours, the uncertainty in the integrated luminosity and the statistical and experimental systematic uncertainties in the signal acceptances are included, and are found to be less than 10%

⁵ Electrons (muons) originating from τ -leptons, heavy gauge bosons or directly from the black hole are considered to be prompt.

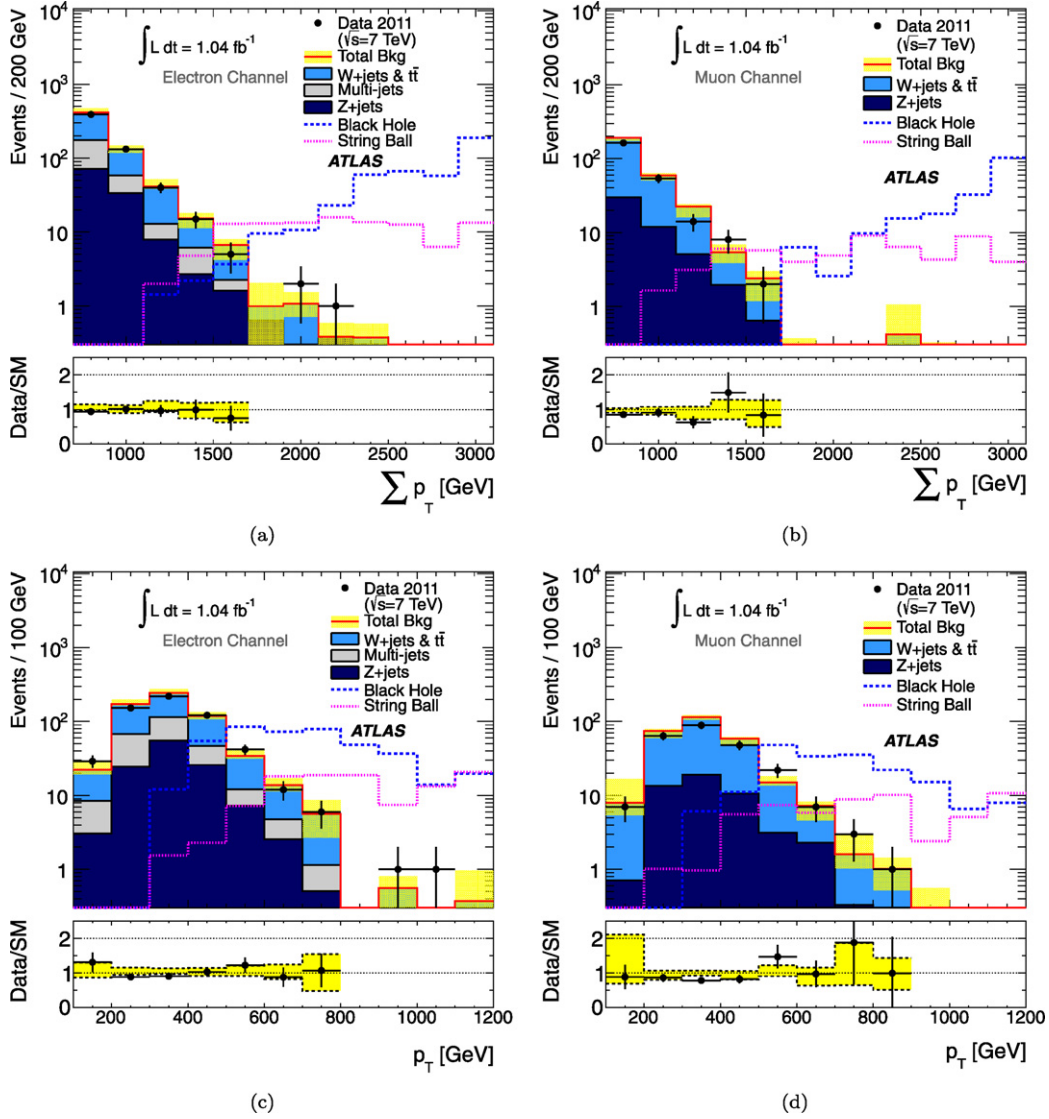


Fig. 2. The distributions of $\sum p_T$ (a), (b) and leading object p_T (c), (d) for the signal region in the electron (left) and muon (right) channels. The background processes are shown according to their data-derived estimates. The lower panels show the ratio of the data to the expected background (points) and the uncertainty (shaded band). The shaded band in each panel indicates the uncertainty on the expectation from the finite size of event samples, jet and lepton energy scales and resolutions. Two representative signal distributions are overlaid for comparison purposes. The signal labelled “Black Hole” is a non-rotating black hole sample with $n = 6$, $M_D = 0.8$ TeV and $M_{TH} = 4$ TeV. The signal labelled “String Ball” is a rotating string ball sample with $n = 6$, $M_D = 1.26$ TeV, $M_S = 1$ TeV and $M_{TH} = 3$ TeV. The final histogram bin shows the integral of all events with $\sum p_T \geq 2900$ GeV (a), (b) or $p_T \geq 1100$ GeV (c), (d).

in total. Some of the theoretical uncertainties, such as the effects of black hole rotation, or spin, are discussed in Section 1. One of the more significant theoretical uncertainties is that associated with the decay of the state as its mass approaches M_D . A common prescription is to end thermal emissions at a mass close to M_D , at which point the state decays immediately to a remnant state, the multiplicity of which is uncertain. The efficiency of the event selection for searches for strong gravitational states could differ significantly according to the remnant model choice, particularly for samples in which a limited number of Hawking emissions are anticipated, motivating the consideration of multiple remnant models. The requirement of only three high- p_T objects for this analysis mitigates the dependence of the selection efficiency, and resulting cross section limits, on the modelling of the remnant decays.

The 95% exclusion contours in the M_D – M_{TH} plane (M_S – M_{TH} plane for string balls) for different models are obtained using the CL_s prescription. Fig. 4 shows exclusion contours for rotating black

hole benchmark models with high- and low-multiplicity remnant decays. Their comparison allows an assessment of the effect of this modelling uncertainty on the analysis, which is inevitably greatest in the regime of low M_{TH}/M_D . Limits for rotating and non-rotating string ball models are shown in Fig. 5. The behaviour of the contours observed at high values of M_{TH}/M_S is due to a step decrease in the gradient of the string ball cross section, $d\sigma_{SB}/dM_S$ above a value of $M_{TH} = M_S/g_S^2$. The string ball models illustrated were simulated using a high-multiplicity remnant model.

10. Summary

A search for microscopic black holes and string ball states in ATLAS using a total integrated luminosity of 1.04 fb^{-1} was presented. The search has considered final states with three or more high transverse momentum objects, at least one of which was required to be a lepton (electron or muon). No deviation from

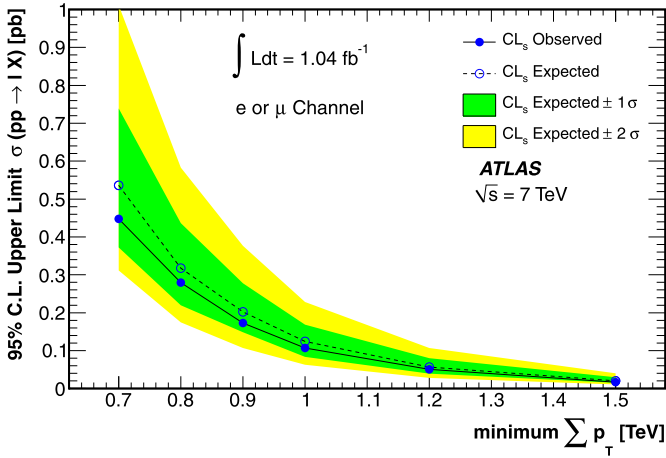


Fig. 3. Upper limits on the fiducial cross sections $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \ell X)$ for the production of final states with at least three objects passing a 100 GeV p_T requirement including at least one isolated lepton, and $\sum p_T$ above threshold, for all final states with at least one electron or muon. The observed and expected 95% C.L. limits according to the CL_s prescription are shown, as well as the 1σ and 2σ bounds on the expected limit.

Table 3

The observed and expected 95% C.L. upper limits on the fiducial cross sections $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \ell X)$ for the production of final states with at least three objects passing a 100 GeV p_T requirement including at least one isolated lepton, and $\sum p_T$ above threshold, for muon and electron channels separately, and for their combination (where $\ell = e$ or μ). The CL_s method is used to obtain the limits.

$\sum p_T$ (GeV)	$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \ell X)$ 95% C.L. upper limit (fb)		
	Observed (expected)	Electron channel	Muon channel
> 700	282 (323)	166 (233)	448 (536)
> 800	179 (186)	117 (145)	279 (317)
> 900	108 (125)	72.6 (92.8)	173 (202)
> 1000	70.9 (78.5)	48.2 (58.2)	107 (124)
> 1200	33.5 (38.0)	31.0 (28.5)	51.0 (56.8)
> 1500	12.8 (15.4)	11.0 (12.3)	16.7 (20.4)

the Standard Model was observed in either the electron or the muon channels. Consequently, limits are set on TeV-scale gravity models, interpreted in a two-dimensional parameter grid of benchmark models in the M_D – M_{TH} plane. Upper limits, at 95% C.L., are set on the fiducial cross-sections for new physics production of high- $\sum p_T$ multi-object final states containing a high- p_T (> 100 GeV) isolated lepton within the experimental acceptance. For final states with $\sum p_T > 1.5$ TeV, a limit of 16.7 fb is set.

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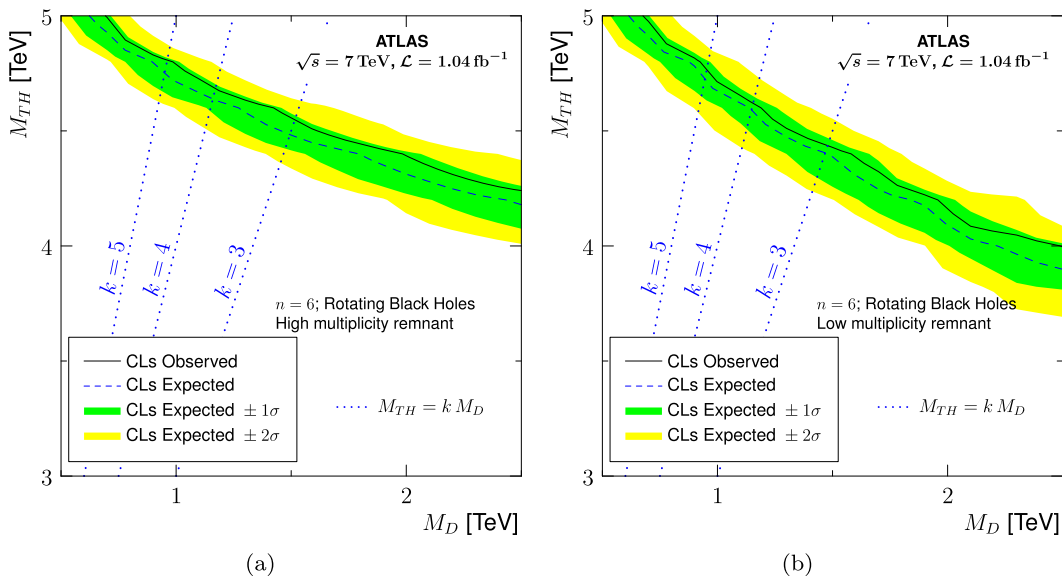


Fig. 4. The exclusion limit in the M_{TH} – M_D plane, with electron and muon channels combined, for rotating black hole models with six extra dimensions. The black hole decays result in a high-multiplicity remnant state generated with BLACKMAX (a), and a low-multiplicity remnant state generated by CHARYBDIS (b). The solid (dashed) line shows the observed (expected) 95% C.L. limits, with the dark and light bands illustrating the expected 1σ and 2σ variations of the expected limits. The dotted lines indicate constant $k = M_{TH}/M_D$.

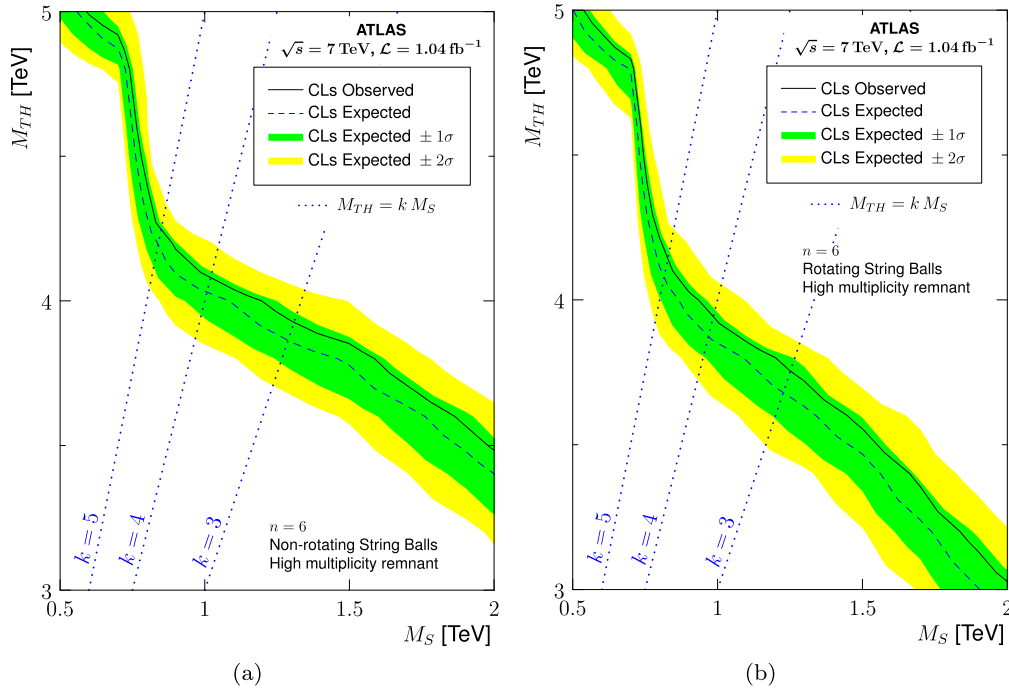


Fig. 5. The exclusion limit in the M_{TH} – M_S plane, with electron and muon channels combined, for non-rotating (a) and rotating (b) string balls with six extra dimensions. The solid (dashed) line shows the observed (expected) 95% C.L. limits, with the dark and light bands illustrating the expected 1σ and 2σ variations of the expected limits. The dotted lines indicate constant $k = M_{TH}/M_S$. All samples were produced with the CHARYBDIS generator, using a high multiplicity remnant state.

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